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OXFORD RANGERS

**FOREST
SERVICE**

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

THE DIXIE RANGER

U. S. FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHERN REGION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
JOSEPH C. KIRCHER, REGIONAL FORESTER.

Volume 3

March 1937

Number 3.

A NEW POLICY FOR FLOOD CONTROL

F. A. Silcox

(Briefed from article by the same title in
the March issue of American Forests.)

In this article Chief Forester Silcox has outlined in an interesting and comprehensive manner the present flood situation, highlighted by references to disastrous flood conditions in the past.

He tells us that the Mississippi has had a long and disastrous flood record, beginning with our earliest knowledge of its history some 400 years ago.

The January-February 1937 flood is of course the worst on record. The Red Cross has not figured property damages, but independent estimates set the appalling figure at somewhere between \$500,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000. Within the flooded area some 648,000 people were forced to flee for their lives. These figures serve to convey an idea of the problems which a flood brings, and to emphasize the need for some remedy.

Mr. Silcox says it was more than 200 years ago that the first levee was built along New Orleans' waterfront - others have been built higher and higher and extended farther and farther up the banks of the lower Mississippi and the Ohio, through the past two centuries and yet the floods have continued to come, bringing death and disease to families and destruction to property.

The Chief of the Forest Service thinks that in our treatment of the flood problem "We are still in the antitoxin stage." We build dams and reservoirs and levees, and these mighty engineering works are necessary parts of the job, but he points out that they do not reach the source of infection, and that it is necessary to apply preventive measures there also.

For this reason, Mr. Silcox thinks "It is time to turn now from rivers to rivulets, from ramparts to raindrops, from flood-crests to forests and other vegetation; from antitoxins to the sources from which our floods come. We still recognize the value

and effectiveness of major engineering works, which must be continued and expanded. They will no longer be our only line of flood defense; we are definitely turning, now to conservation; to management of land and vegetative cover; to such common sense measures as regrassing and reforestation of land unfit for cultivation; to forest protection, controlled grazing, and to simple but effective farm management practices such as strip cropping, contour cultivation, terracing, crop rotation, and other readily adaptable measures for holding soil and water. For we know that such conservation measures, applied to the watersheds where floods have their origin, help save the soil for productive use, help eliminate what would otherwise be recurring minor floods, help reduce the volume and velocity of surface runoff that contributes to major ones, and help reduce sedimentation of reservoirs as well as minimize the silting of channels."

Mr. Silcox feels a hopeful note for the future in the newly enacted national legislation, "Which establishes a policy of possible flood control through cooperative surveys by experts of the War and Agriculture Departments and opens the door to further direct action by Congress."

In conclusion Mr. Silcox has this to say: "Under the new policy, conservation - planned use of land, and management of its forests, grass and other vegetative cover for the protection of human and property values - is at last to take its proper place in the national job of flood and erosion prevention and control. And in this forestry as a part of agriculture, must of necessity play an important role."

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Rx:- A PROCESS CHART, HOME MADE, SELF APPLIED, STUDIED SERIOUSLY.

Have you a troublesome job (not position) which isn't clearly understood? Have you a job you suspect of being inefficiently done, but you can't lay your finger on the trouble? Have you jobs you'd standardize if you knew the "one best way"? Are there jobs on which you think production is too low or cost per unit too high?

Look around in your repair shops, seed extractories, nurseries, offices, road building operations and quarries. You'll find plenty of them. For all these ailments, scientific management recommends as first treatment the prescription given above. Turn on the clear white light of analysis, make a process chart of the job, see it clearly diagrammed, act on the facts shown.

What is a process chart?

"This is a detailed record indicating the sequence of any process--a device for visualizing a process as a means of improving it. First developed by Frank Gilbreth, and used

by him in many phases of management work, its value has been definitely proved.






"The process chart serves as an indicator of profitable changes. It acts in many instances like the pawl of a ratchet wheel, permitting forward progress but preventing retracking of steps already taken. It is not only, as Frank Gilbreth has said, the first step in visualizing the one best way to do work, but is useful in every phase of deriving it, even if existing conditions are apparently satisfactory. The chart is of great value in presenting information in condensed form. Many a manager has found himself irritated and often baffled by his inability to visualize the whole process under his direction. He must therefore make decisions based on incomplete knowledge, which are often little better than guesses and may prove disastrous.

"After the chart has been drawn up, common sense again is all that is needed in increasing the efficiency or bettering the process. The useless, ill-directed and inefficient moves and operations are readily seen on the chart.

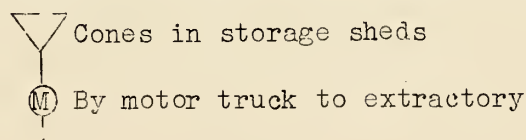
"The process chart shows clearly the three divisions of any job--make-ready, do and put-away. It also answers the most important manufacturing questions--why, what, how, who, when and where. It is usually true that much more time is taken on the make-ready and put-away than on the actual do part of any job."--Mogensen. "Common Sense Applied to Motion and Time Study."

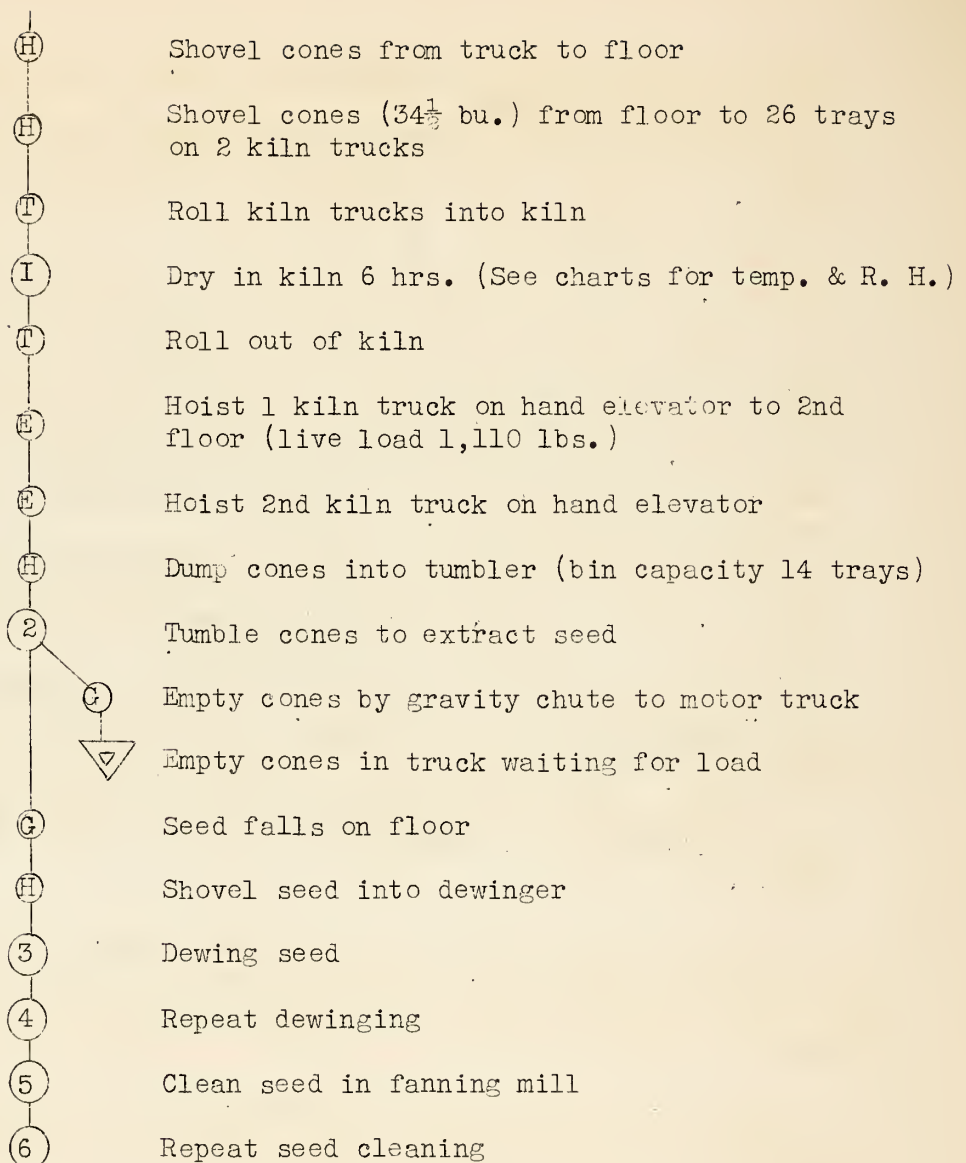
You don't make process charts at your desk! Go out to the job with notebook and pencil. Never mind the stop watch. Time studies made before process charts are somewhat like trying to put on your socks after you have put on your shoes. The socks come first.

Here's how you make process charts. Follow the man or object or product or form or material from beginning to end of the process, recording your observations in compact form using these five symbols:

-  Denotes an operation
-  Denotes a transportation
-  Denotes a temporary storage
-  Denotes a permanent storage
-  Denotes an inspection

Here's an illustration from one of our own seed extractories showing how the symbols are used. Of course only part of the chart is shown:





The process chart presents facts. Ask yourself and your associates these four questions about every symbol on the chart:

1. Can the operation be eliminated? If not, and you are sure of it,
2. Can it be combined with some other operation? If it cannot, then
3. Can we change the sequence of operation? If not, then and only then
4. Can it be simplified?

For further study of operations, scientific management offers the following tools, tested over 30 years of use:

1. The man-and-machine process chart
2. The right-and-left hand process chart
3. The clock
4. The stop watch
5. Motion study
6. Micromotion study

Speed up? Stakhanovism? By no means. The poor Stakhanovists apparently don't realize that they are speeding up all the unnecessary motions as well as the necessary ones. Actually, the "one best way" usually turns out to be the least fatiguing and safest way, as well as the most efficient.

For those aware of conditions needing betterment, broadminded enough to try the application of management methods to their own work, interested enough to write in about them, the Regional Librarian has several good books on the use of the tools of management which she will be glad to send promptly anywhere in the Region.

R. J. Riebold.

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MAPS ON BOSWORTH FIREFINDERS.

The following, quoted from the Northern Region News, may be of interest to Rangers who have had difficulty in satisfactorily mounting maps on Bosworth firefinders:

"For some time I have been using a very simple method of mounting maps on the Bosworth boards. It is lasting and effective.

First, paint the top of the board with two coats of good white paint, letting each coat dry thoroughly. Then varnish the map, two coats on each side. Be sure to use only a good grade of clear spar varnish. This part of the work can be done at the ranger station. Then roll the map loosely, place in a large mailing tube, and it is ready for transportation to the lookout point. After reaching the lookout, the map is placed on the Bosworth board in the same manner as any ordinary paper map.

It will be found that if the above procedure is followed, it will be unnecessary to glue the map to the board and that the map will not buckle up as soon as it becomes a little damp. By using an old table oilcloth as a cover, the map can be left on the board during the winter. If it is desirable to remove it and take it to headquarters each fall for correction, it can be rolled and packed as above explained. Maps so treated will be serviceable for three or more years, if not damaged while being used.

After varnishing the map becomes transparent, which makes it necessary to paint the top of the Bosworth board white; trails and other colored portions of the map show up very clearly.

Should the lookout desire to make notes on the map or mark it for any reason, he can do so by using a soft red lead such as used in Scripto pencils, and if done lightly the marks can be erased with an art-gum or soft erasure."

The Bosworth firefinder is the one which has the azimuth numbers stamped on brass plates screwed to the edge of the circular metal base. After preparing the maps as described the plates are removed, the map centered and oriented and fastened in place by replacing the plates and screwing them down securely.

J. F. Brooks,
Assistant Regional Forester.

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A NEW MAGAZINE IN THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATION FIELD

"Charter member" subscribers in the Regional Office have received their first copy of THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATIONIST, published monthly at Jackson, Mississippi, subscription rate, \$1.00 per year. The editor and publisher is Miss Winnifred Conarro, daughter of Supervisor Conarro, who dedicates her magazine to "the full use and non-abuse, restoration and conservation of the South's natural resources".

The Dixie Ranger congratulates Miss Conarro on the pleasing appearance and interesting content of THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATIONIST and assures her of the good wishes of the Regional Office personnel for every success in this worthwhile undertaking.

The following are Miss Conarro's sentiments concerning the establishment of her publication - ("A chip off the old block" speaking:)

"The South needs to be awakened to its opportunities! For many years little thought has been given to the forests of the South and if any accelerated forest movement is to be expected, it will come about largely through the medium of the press. It will be the objective of this magazine to furnish its subscribers with true and reliable facts concerning the status of forest conditions and to supply helpful corrective suggestions. A vigorous campaign will be waged, without abatement, until the Southern forest scourge (fire) is placed under control. Articles dealing with many phases of fire control and the marketing of timber products will be featured in each issue. Simple silviculture management plans for the small woodlot owner will be presented and discussed from time to time.

THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATIONIST will be of particular interest to foresters since it will furnish a medium of exchange of ideas and an opportunity for full and frank discussion of the South's forest problems."

SALE PREPARATION EXPERIMENT ON THE CHEROKEE

For some time the Regional Office has weighed the possibility of reducing the cost and improving the efficiency of sales administration by combining various activities before and after award into a single operation. Typically, sale areas are covered many times in the course of handling sales under present practices. Frequently an extensive management plan survey precedes the intensive timber sale survey. Cut and leave tally is then taken, followed after sale by complete coverage in marking. Finally, much of the area is again covered in scaling. Actually, a single covering of the area, marking all trees to be removed and making a 100% estimate on cut and leave basis, should suffice for appraisal purposes, as concerns gross total and net cut estimates, and in addition would provide complete marking before advertisement. Should actual scaled cut check closely with estimated cut, the revised procedure would conceivably allow advertisement and sale on total stumpage value basis, with no scaling necessary.

In order to test the practicability of this procedure, the Cherokee has initiated a 100% cut and leave estimate and project marking on the 1,000 acre Rough Branch Unit of Compartment IV, French Broad Working Circle, on the Unaka District. The estimating and marking is being accomplished by topographic subdivisions of the unit, each marker being responsible for a given area. Paint, applied with small spray guns, is being used for DBH marking, along with conventional stump blaze. All trees 9" DBH and up are tallied as cut or leave on DBH and log length basis. Project instructions are detailed, with emphasis on extreme accuracy, and very close estimates of sawlog, tan bark and extract-wood volumes are expected. In addition to eliminating uncertainty and objections on the part of applicants as to marking practice, the system allows furnishing prospective operators with detailed data relative to number and volume of trees to be cut, by species and size classes.

If this first application of the new method of preparing sale areas proves satisfactory and subsequent scale checks closely with estimated cut, a field for remarkable improvement of present sale administration practices will be opened. Every effort has been made to insure a thorough and fair trial on Rough Branch, and results, as well as costs, will be followed closely and with great interest.

P. F. W. Prater,
Forest Supervisor.

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

Region Nine's DAILY CONTACT cut its first birthday cake on March 10. Congratulations and many happy returns to this lively little number.

HORNBY HEADS FIRE CONTROL PROJECT

To bring the newest scientific developments into forest fire control in the National Forests and to coordinate the results of the past 30 years of experience, a special fire control planning project is being launched by the Forest Service. L. G. Hornby, at present in charge of the Division of Silvics at the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station, has been appointed to take charge of this work.

Mr. Hornby will maintain headquarters at Missoula, but will devote his attention to all National Forest Regions, and will operate under the general direction of the Washington, D. C., office of Fire Control. His duties will include the examination of fire control methods being used or planned for use, the suggestion of new methods and the analysis of each Region's fire problems, with the aim of further coordinating fire control planning throughout the country in order that consistent results may be obtained, despite wide variation in conditions.

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SENIOR CLASS FROM FORESTRY SCHOOL VISITS REGIONAL OFFICE.

Gordon D. Marckworth, Director of the School of Forestry at the University of Georgia, brought his senior class in Forest Policy to the Regional Office on March 5. This is an annual event to which the staff of the Regional Office looks forward with pleasure. On this one day the Regional Office serves as a laboratory for these students in which they study Uncle Sam's method of handling the administrative phase of forestry operations.

Regional Forester Kircher was absent from the office and Associate Forester Stabler was host to the class. A program had been carefully worked up in advance of the visit, designed to present in the most effective manner as many phases of the work as possible. Messrs. Stabler, Brooks, Evans, Streinz, Eberly and Schilling addressed the class. The Divisions of Engineering, and Recreation and Lands were visited by the students. The program covered the entire day and the boys were informed that all doors were open to them and that any official would discuss with them any special problem in which they might be interested. These alert, eager students were an inspiration to the men who talked about their work with them, and the general feeling seemed to be that the future of forestry is safe in the hands of lads like these.



Associate Regional Forester Stabler addressing the senior class of the University of Georgia Forestry School when the class visited the Regional Office on March 5. In right foreground, left to right, Assistant Regional Forester Brooks; Gordon Marckworth, director of the School; A.J. Streinz, Forester.

LUMBER SURVEY IN ARKANSAS

A survey to determine the number of sawmills, their locations, annual lumber output and other data pertaining to the lumber industry in Arkansas was started on January 1, by the State Forestry Commission, according to an announcement in a recent issue of the Southern Lumberman by Assistant State Forester W. L. Lear. The Commission will be assisted by the WPA in making the survey.

Under the plan for the survey questionnaires will be sent out to mill operators. Reports will become a part of the permanent records of the forestry department. The survey will indicate the number of men employed in sawmills in the state, the payrolls and miscellaneous other information that will give the department an accurate check on the lumber industry.

Mill operators will be asked to state source of timber delivered to their mills and the plans which they have devised for use of lands from which timber has been cut.

Although lumber is one of the major industries of Arkansas, a detailed survey of the industry has never been made. Lear said the reports returned by mill operators will be of great benefit to manufacturers seeking supplies in this state.

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MUNNS APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF FOREST INFLUENCES

The appointment of Mr. E. N. Munns to the position of Chief of the Division of Forest Influences has been announced by Chief Silcox.

Since 1912 Mr. Munns has successively held positions of Forest Assistant, Forest Examiner, Silviculturist, and since 1928 has been in charge of the Division of Silvics. Munns is widely recognized as an expert in the forest influences field, and is one of the pioneers in developing it. He is serving on several important inter-bureau and Departmental committees relating to water conservation activities.

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WE GIVE YOU A TIP

Those who failed to see the February 22 issue of the SERVICE BULLETIN will be glad to know that it is something they should look up and read. "On The Trail of the Elusive Detailer" by Assistant Chief Rachford is much too delightful to miss, and besides he refers to our P. J. Paxton and John B. Hatcher.

NOTICE TO FOREST SUPERVISORS

The Ouachita is planning to celebrate the fourth birthday of the CCC with a big broadcast over KTHS on April 5. A program of music and speeches, which will include representatives from each camp on the Forest is being arranged. A copy of the program has not yet been received in the Regional Office, but the exercises will start at 9:30 p. m. on April 5 and those who have an opportunity will no doubt be interested to tune in on the Ouachita's program.

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PLANTING

The Stuart Nursery was the scene of intense activity with the digging and bundling of the 42,000,000 pines grown there this year. Over 200 men were engaged in this activity at the nursery.

The extensive planting program on the Kisatchie was practically completed during February, with a planting of some 20,000,000 pine seedlings during the past season.

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The Mississippi National Forests have completed their third season of planting. This year work commenced about December first and continued without interruption until February 20. In all, there were ten Forest Service CCC Camps assigned to planting work; in addition, a crew of 75 hired local planters were used on the Leaf River and Chickasawhay projects.

Of a total of 20,273,000 seedlings, 2,368,000 were handled by the local hired planters, amounting to 12% of the entire volume. The local men worked from one to two hours longer than CCC men, but no perceptible difference was noticed in output per man-day. The following species were planted on the Holly Springs, Bienville, Homochitto and DeSoto Forests; shortleaf, longleaf, slash and loblolly pines, and black locust.

With the exception of the Holly Springs Project, the job of stock distribution was handled very satisfactorily by hauling the seedlings each day by motor truck from the Nursery to the planting site. This system enabled the discontinuance of heel-in beds entirely. Hauling distances from the Ashe Nursery varied from 10 to 30 miles to the DeSoto Forest planting sites to approximately 100 miles to the Bienville Forest. Planting stock used on the Holly Springs area was secured from the Ashe, Stuart and Ozark Nurseries.

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Approximately 150,000 longleaf pine and 3,500 slash pine seedlings have been planted in old fields and in scrub oak areas on the Choctawhatchee. These seedlings were raised on the Florida from mast gathered and extracted there.

Approximately 7,000 lbs. of longleaf seed and 3,000 lbs. of slash seed have been prepared on Osceola for shipment to the nursery at Alexandria, Louisiana, and other points.

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Alabama's initial large scale reforestation program got under way on the Conecuh National Forest during January. F. M. Cossitt was present for the first day of the training school for supervisory personnel and answered many questions which came up in regard to planting. Training was completed January 15, and five twelve-man crews began planting on the 18th.

The planting of 576,000 slash and 250,500 longleaf pine seedlings was completed on February 16. The one-man bar-slit method was employed using market baskets in place of the Erhart steel planting trays. The substitute trays proved satisfactory. Negro enrollees did the planting. Production per man per day increased from 375 the first day to 1,250 on February 15. These figures are for a six-hour day.

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TIMBER SALES

Three timber sales on the Choctawhatchee have recently been completed and recommended for closure:

The largest of these sales totaled a cut of 1,798,970 board feet green longleaf pine. One cut totaled 426,395 board feet green longleaf pine, and the other one totaled 500 cords sand pine pulpwood.

Timber sales on the Osceola were less active during February than during any of the preceding months of the fiscal year. The total value of material extracted from Gum Swamp amounted to \$2,468.68 compared to January's total value of \$4,905.19. This slump can be accounted for by several reasons. The most important of these is the highly defective material which was logged from fire burned timber. Of the 540,620 board feet of cypress brought to the mill 175,210 board feet were culled. Cull logs alone totaled 184 in number.

The W. P. Montague sale on the Osceola during January took a total of 775,560 board feet of all species from Gum Swamp, which made an income of \$4,913.19. The two factors which account for this low yield are dead and small timber.

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The A. C. Texbury Lumber Company has started logging operations on the Francis Marion. This Company has a contract to cut 5,000,000 feet of lumber, which is the first sale of any considerable size to be negotiated on this forest.

During the first half of F. Y. 1937, sales business reached a new high on the Cherokee.

The 4,165 M. cut to January 1, 1937, exceeded the total cut during F. Y. 1936 by 37 M. Timber sold during F. Y. 1937 totaled 6,796 M at the halfway point, as compared to 2,939 M sold during all of F. Y. 1936. With new sales totaling \$17,439, the \$30,000 sales quota has been met to the extent of 58% as of January 1, 1937.

The Cherokee reports that bids have been sent out for the sale of 1,320,000 board feet of salable live and dead timber on a 740-acre tract on Spring Creek in Polk County.

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Arkansas' share of proceeds from sale to timber and other income from Ouachita and Ozark National Forests for the fiscal year ended last June 30 amounted to \$76,480.14. The state's allotment represents 25 per cent of total receipts. The Ouachita was credited with \$35,810.29 and the Ozark with \$40,669.85.

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MOTION PICTURES

The South Carolina reports that its motion picture project on the Enoree is in full swing, with four scheduled shows each week in the backwoods section, where the people have had little opportunity to attend motion pictures. Each showing has averaged an attendance of 200, and the Ranger makes the following comment:

"The fact that this motion picture project is a huge success is a foregone conclusion, not only because of the increasing attendance but because it provokes discussion on the advisability of woods burning among those people who have had little discussions on that question before. The points that the Forest Service want driven home apparently can be more thoroughly impressed on these people by showing them pictures than by hours of lecturing and using terms that they fail to understand."

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Three shows are being given daily on the Talladega. The morning and afternoon shows are for the benefit of school children while the night shows are attracting much attention and a good attendance from the local residents. The local newspaper of Talladega, The Daily Home, has been giving much valuable publicity to Forest Service activities and is showing a splendid spirit of cooperation.

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The new sound and motion picture truck now in use on the Mississippi National Forests has made a hit with local residents on the six Ranger Districts. In the past four months it has shown to more than 14,000 school children and local people on and near the Forest.

The truck is a half ton, panel body Dodge, equipped with a phonograph and "Public Address System" and two large streamlined horns on top which are the means of wholesale advertising to a distance of one-quarter mile. The genial operator, T. L. Murphy, has perfected a sure-fire "bring 'em in" method. Driving along the highways and byways to the accompaniment of stirring marches, and rhythmic tunes, he has the whole family at the gate by the time he reaches the farmhouse. Then he microphones an invitation to all to attend the free moving picture at the school house or other location.

Attendance has been unusually good in spite of bad weather and worse roads. To many this is the only form of entertainment possible in a long, dull winter; to some this is the first opportunity to see a talkie, or even a silent picture.

The show is preceded by a fifteen minute talk by a Forest officer, and the entire program lasts for an hour and a half. Forest officers take advantage of the excellent opportunity afforded by the occasion to make contact with the local citizens. Mr. Murphy himself a native South Mississippian, reaches the hearts of all other Mississippians and spreads the gospel of fire prevention in a manner understood and approved by his fellow-citizens.

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CCC

The Educational Classes in the CCC Camps on the Pisgah have proven invaluable inasmuch as two enrollees won the grand prize in two different contests. Roy L. Beck of CCC North Carolina F-6 on the Grandfather District recently was awarded \$425.00 for having converted the word "comfortable" into as many English words as he could.

Albert T. Whittaker, Jr. of CCC North Carolina F-22 on the Pisgah District was the winner of the "Happy Days" nation-wide slogan contest. 350,000 boys, or the whole of the CCC, offered keen competition, but Whittaker's entry "Builder of Men" came through the final count with flying banners and he received as grand prize \$25.00. Mr. Whittaker is eighteen years old and hails from New Orleans, Louisiana.

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The annual fire training school for the Francis Marion was held at CCC Camp F-3, Witherbee, on February 5, and 6. Demonstrations of fire fighting were shown, during which the fire line plow and Pacific power pump were demonstrated. Talks were made by Supervisor Sears, Ranger Garber, Assistant Ranger Hanson, District Forester Bishop of the State Forest Service and various personnel from the camps on this district. Proper methods of cleaning and conditioning fire tools were demonstrated and the uses of the individual tools explained. Several mock trials were held and proved to be amusing as well as instructive.

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The annual school for the Mountain Ranger District was held at Camp South Carolina F-1 February 12 and 13. The presence of several visitors including the Forest Supervisor, District Forester Blakeney, Professor Franklin Sherman of Clemson College, ten pre-forestry students from Clemson College, and Farmer Brown added considerable interest. The mock trial was undoubtedly the high light of the meeting. The judge of the county court acted as judge and a local attorney as counsel for the defense. The Forest Supervisor was the prosecuting attorney, and in spite of the lawyers, convicted the defendant.

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Considerable zest was added to safety meetings on the Hiwassee District of the Cherokee Forest in February, when Ranger Cooper and Assistant Engineer Niles placed themselves upon the platform before the entire company and answered, or tried to answer, all questions shot at them by the enrollees. The sessions went considerably over the hour period; and it is planned to have similar meetings in other camps on the Forest.

Project Superintendent Litton, at Camp Tennessee F-8, on the Cherokee, suggests a handbook be issued for ERA foremen so that they may improve their speech and pronunciation. An enrollee in his camp recently answered the telephone and took a message from an ERA foreman who was reporting his time. The boy dropped the 'phone and ran hurriedly to the superintendent, shouting; "Come at once! Bad accident at Graystone; and some men were killed. Don't know exactly; but they were saying three killed and fifteen not killed; and I don't know just what else they did say." The superintendent found the foreman was trying to make the following time report: "Skilled 3, intermediate 2, unskilled 15".

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The difficult is that which can be done immediately, the impossible that which takes a little longer. - Nansen

Link-Belt News.

FOREST NEWS

OUACHITA

Practically every mile of telephone line on the Forest was torn down and broken by sleet storms on January 7, 21 and 22. These lines have been put back into service temporarily but a complete check is being made of the entire telephone system for the relocation of a number of lines.

Trees varying from saplings to twenty-eight inch monarchs blocked practically every road on the Forest. An ex-soldier on the Womble District said that the Forest reminded him of the Marne woods in France after that famous battle. Trees standing at crazy angles, bowed until their tops touched the ground. Trees broken and twisted; trees cracked and slabbed; trees with the tops broken out and trees uprooted; advanced reproduction matted and twisted with ice until it all resembled a tangled cane brake, was the picture one met on every hand.

Ranger Bigley of the Womble District estimates that seventy-five to eighty per cent of the white pines, in the plantation on Montgomery Creek, were severely damaged. Even this native of cold climates couldn't withstand the punishment.

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A. L. Nelson,
Forest Supervisor.

CHEROKEE

During February, the lookout men on the Hiwassee Ranger District contacted local residents for the purpose of getting their good will and cooperation in reporting spring burning on their farms. Last year there was a 50% increase in the number of individuals who notified the Forest Service of such burning; and it is believed that more farmers will cooperate this year. While visiting the farmers, the lookout men obtained a record of the number of old fields and new ground to be burned this spring. This kind of presuppression work is being conducted on all ranger districts on the Cherokee Forest.

Seven hundred acres of timber sale areas have been worked over recently by CCC boys under direction of leaders who have been trained by assistant rangers, in an effort to reduce the fire hazard left by the slash after logging. This class of work also offers an opportunity for stand improvement.

Dr. J. B. McKinney, of the Biological Survey, spent ten days on the Tellico District of the Cherokee Forest, making a study of the Russian bear. Arrangements are being made to pen up some of the captured animals for observation and study.

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P. F. W. Prater,
Forest Supervisor.

FLORIDA

On February 17, a motorcade under the auspices of the Florida Forest Service was conducted through the Apalachicola National Forest by the District Ranger who explained the improvements and the work being done at various points enroute. The group consisted of business-men and school children from Apalachicola, Carrabelle and Sopchoppy. Much interest was displayed by the visitors and many questions relative to the work were asked.

A game survey was started this month on the Ocala under the supervision of Junior Game Warden Shannon in an effort to determine the approximate number and species of game, their habitats and feeding grounds.

On January 11, E. A. Schilling of the Regional Office, in charge of Game Management, and Mr. Couche, Liason Officer, Biological Survey, of the Washington Office visited the Natural Area and other parts of the Osceola. He was accompanied by Mr. Ripper, Game Assistant, Supervisor Albert, and Asa Coleman, Administrative Guard.

Available foods for various game were studied to determine the carrying capacity of the Forest. These studies indicate that the Forest could take care of 1,600 deer.

Each member of the Osceola extends deepest sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Asa Coleman, in the loss of their infant son, Hillery Delaney, who died on January 19.

To date timber stand improvement crews on the Choctawhatchee have covered approximately 182,820 acres in releasing longleaf pine seedlings from scrub oak competition.

A small pontoon equipped cabin plane landed on Ocean Pond on February 16, and the CCC boys seemed to be as inspired with awe as when the Indians first looked out on Columbus' fleet off the shore of the West Indies. Mr. Herbert Whitney, Lake City resident, and State Director of Aviation, made the landing in company with Mr. Stewart of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Mr. Whitney says that Ocean Pond can easily be used as a water base and that in the future he may be able to work out plans for such use with the proper authorities.

The recreational center at Juniper Springs was patronized this month by 2,539 tourists and local residents. Of these 956 were from out of the state and 23 were from foreign countries.

Frank A. Albert,
Forest Supervisor.

PISGAH

Last month it was predicted that good prices for burly tobacco on the Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina markets would mean a tobacco bed burned in every cove from Devil's Fork Gap to the Pigeon River on the French Broad District during February and March. The detection system is clicking. The first "smoke" reported for the year was caused by a tobacco farmer who wanted to be first to get his tobacco bed burned. Ironically the man's name was Burnette. Due to intensive fire training these offenders have been subdued somewhat, and Ranger's Fire #1 for the Spring Fire Season was in size .008 acres from an outside source, and it happened to be a truck load of Vegetole burned too close to Forest land. It cost the owner \$1,200.00 worth of Vegetole - 12,000 pounds of flaming vegetable shortening.

Inclement weather, illness and death handicapped all Districts on the Pisgah during February. Edwin J. Alford, Project Superintendent at CCC North Carolina F-7, Hot Springs, North Carolina, died February 14. A man who thought more of the job than he did himself, and as true a friend as any of us can remember in the Service.

Last roll call for Joseph Landon Poore - "Uncle Joe" as he was more familiarly known answered "here" for the last time February 17. His shoulders and hips were crushed by a falling log while his crew was cutting timber. He was rushed to the hospital, but the grim reaper, Death, claimed another victim of accidental injury. The high esteem in which his fellow men held him was manifested by the host of friends who braved the ice and snow underfoot and the sub-freezing temperatures of the mountain tops to attend his funeral.

Enrollee Kelly Latham, CCC North Carolina F-17, Troy, North Carolina, on the Uharie District, was killed in an automobile accident, February 22, and Enrollee Sebert, CCC North Carolina F-4, Buck Creek on the Mt. Mitchell District died at Oteen Hospital, March 3.

H. E. Ochsner,
Forest Supervisor.

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MISSISSIPPI

SCHOOL PLANTATIONS

The Ranger Districts have found that one of the most successful methods of selling conservation and Forest Service ideals is to have the local schools establish their own planting areas, according to the following system.

Each school within or adjacent to the District is "allotted" a planting site of Forest Service land near the school. The Ranger provides tools, planting stock and instructions to the scholars who all actively participate in planting "their" plantation. The usual area allotted is one acre, on which approximately 1,000 trees are planted. The plantations are located near well-travelled roads and are readily accessible. To further the interest and to properly designate all areas, uniform school plantation signs have been erected. The signs have wording similar to the following: "DeSoto National Forest, Salem School Plantation, Established 1937." Each year following its establishment, it is planned to add one acre of planting to the plantation.

It is gratifying to note the extreme interest taken in this program by the school officials as well as the students. In one instance a school principal insisted on planting two trees in each hole to insure a good survival count; although this practice is not common on Forest Service plantations, it may have its possibilities.

R. M. Conarro,
Forest Supervisor.

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ALABAMA

The record of recent timber trespass on the Black Warrior consists of two convictions and one case settled out of court. Five cases are pending with three men connected with one of these cases under \$500 bond.

The number of fires occurring on the Talladega during the first two months of this year was about 50% of last year's total during the same period. Weather conditions, no doubt, helped to a certain extent in the reduction in number of fires but it is believed that fire prevention can be credited with much of the improvement in the record. The acreage of National Forest land burned during the first two months of 1937 has been reduced from 403 in 1936 to 29, and of private inside from 370 to 79 acres.

Frank R. Rasor,
Forest Supervisor.

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NANTAHALA

Reports the construction of two more fish rearing pools at Arrowood Glade, bringing the total number up to eleven. It is planned to keep large trout in these pools for interest to the public.

It is hoped to rear 150,000 to 200,000 fish in these pools this year. The Bureau of Fisheries is planning to station a fish culturist at Franklin to oversee the rearing of these fish. He will also have charge of the rearing pools at Warwoman Dell on the Chattahoochee.

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LIBRARY LINES

Region 8 Library

New Bulletins

Malsberger, H. F., and Matthews, E. L. Vocational forestry. Florida Forest and Park Service Bulletin 11, 92 p., illus. Tallahassee, January 1937.

Munger, T. T., and Morris, W. G. Growth of Douglas fir trees of known seed source. U. S. Department Agriculture Technical Bulletin 537, 40 p., illus. Washington, D. C., December 1936.

Pillow, M. Y., and Luxford, R. F. Structure, occurrence, and properties of compression wood. U. S. Department Agriculture Technical Bulletin 546, 32 p., illus. Washington, D. C., January 1937.

Magazine Articles

Conservation (magazine). January-February 1937. Published by American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C.

This issue inaugurates a fresh format for "Conservation". Articles abstracted include: "Next four years in the TVA", "Wild animal farms in Russia", "Should the CCC be permanent?", "Conservation and peace", and "Women in conservation."

Laxton, Josephine. Inexpensive microfilm accessory. Wilson Bulletin for Librarians 11(7):498. March 1937.

The Acting Librarian of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station describes an apparatus devised by Dr. Jacot and Mr. Schall, of the Station, which is used with a full dissecting microscope in reading library microfilms.

Newins, H. S. The Austin Cary memorial. Florida University, Florida College Farmer 5(2):5, 14. Gainesville, February 1937.

A description of the Austin Cary Memorial Forest of the University of Florida.

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Volume 1, Number 1 of "WHISPEPS" the Texas National Forests bulletin has reached the Dixie Ranger desk. Congratulations, Texas, on a swell job. You have made your paper both interesting and attractive.

THE LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher was in Washington from February 28 to March 8 inclusive.

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Associate Regional Forester Stabler was on the Mississippi Forests and in New Orleans from February 14 to March 1.

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Regional Forester Kircher, C. F. Evans, A. C. Shaw and W. R. Paddock attended the Investigative Committee Meeting in Asheville March 15 and 16. Supervisors Fischer, Gerrard, Ochsner, Prater and Sears also attended. On March 17 Mr. Kircher and Mr. Shaw went to Raleigh, North Carolina, for a conference with Governor Hoey.

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Assistant Regional Foresters Brooks and Pidgeon are on the Caribbean Forest in Puerto Rico.

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Assistant Regional Forester Kramer, of the Division of Lands and Recreation is on a general inspection trip to the South Carolina and Croatan Forests.

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P. J. Paxton, of the Division of Lands and Recreation has returned from a two-months' detail in Washington.

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Messrs. Richardson and Kylie of the Washington Office visited the Region February 24, enroute to New Orleans to attend the "Conservation and Education Congress", held there on February 26-27. Mr. Stabler and Mr. Riebold represented the Regional Office at this meeting. Mr. Stabler was on the program and spoke on "Flood Control From the Forestry Standpoint."

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W. W. Bowers, Division of Lands, has returned from a trip to the Ouachita and Mississippi Forests.

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C. F. Forsling, Director, Appalachian Experiment Station was in the office March 10, and attended the Southeastern Council Meeting. Mr. Kircher, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Evans also attended this meeting.

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Messrs. J. M. Tinker and Lennon E. House, District Supervisors of the Naval Stores Conservation Program were in the Regional Office March 10 for a final conference on forms and procedure for the 1937 program.

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Other visitors to the Regional Office during March were:

Director Demmon of the Southern Experiment Station, E. V. Roberts and A. L. MacKinney of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, J. J. McEntee, Assistant Director of ECW, State Forester C. A. Gillett of Arkansas, Supervisor Albert of the Florida National Forests, M. C. Leach, Oklahoma Forest Service; F. D. Heyward, Southern Forest Experiment Station and L. S. Gross, Management Inspector from the Washington Office.

Joseph Yencso, formerly District Supervisor in charge of the Pensacola Naval Stores District, has been transferred to the Regional Office to handle the program in the Division of State and Private Forestry. His successor at Pensacola is John R. Nevers, formerly Assistant Supervisor of the Pensacola District.

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W. R. Paddock, former Forest Supervisor of the Nantahala National Forest, was transferred to this office March 1, to assume his duties as Fire Control Assistant in the Division of Operation. Paul H. Gerrard, formerly in the State and Private Forestry Division succeeded Mr. Paddock as Supervisor. W. C. Branch of the Alabama succeeded Mr. Gerrard.

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Chief of Maintenance Bell is taking a "breathing spell" here from his detail in the Washington Office. However, he leaves again soon for Washington.

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W. R. Barbour, Division of Lands and Recreation, has returned from a trip to the Pisgah.

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E. A. Schilling, Associate Range Examiner and Leo Couch, Biologist, Bureau of Biological Survey are on a trip to the Ozark, Ouachita, Kisatchie, Mississippi and Alabama National Forests.

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Ranger William P. Duncan was transferred from the Pisgah to the Tellico District of the Cherokee Forest.

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Ranger John Squires will leave the Tellico District on the Cherokee and take William P. Duncan's District on the Pisgah.

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George K. Stephenson assumed his new duties as Assistant Forest Supervisor, Alabama National Forest, March 1, after completing a detail in the Regional Office, working on fire reports.

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Victor H. Watts has returned to the Cherokee National Forest, after completing a detail in the Regional Office.

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Mrs. Louisa O. Burkholder of the Division of Lands and Recreation is convalescing from a recent operation.

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Frank Rimer of the Office of Maintenance was married on March 18 to Miss Edna Heard of Atlanta. Several members of the Regional Office attended the beautiful ceremony, which was held at the home of the bride's parents. After the wedding the couple left for a short trip.

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Assistant to Technician and Mrs. A. J. Logan on the Alabama report the birth of a daughter, Joallen, on February 3.

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The sympathy of the entire personnel of the Regional Office is extended to Edward Humphrey and Clio K. Harrison in the Division of Operation. Mr. Harrison's mother died on February 23, and Mr. Humphrey's father died on March 11.

C. W. Strauss, of the Regional Office, who was in Mississippi on the Masonite (Laurel) project, represented this office at the annual meeting of the Southern Hardwood Producers in New Orleans, March 12.

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Regional Law Officer E. F. Mynatt left on March 15 for Alabama and Louisiana, for about a week.

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H. B. Morse has recovered from a sinus operation, which he underwent in the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs. He left on March 9 for the Kisatchie where he will inspect the CCC camps on that Forest.

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WHO OWNS THE MISSISSIPPI?

The river belongs to the nation,
The levee, they say, to the state;
The government runs navigation,
The commonwealth pays the freight.
Now, here is the problem that's heavy -
Please, which is the right or the wrong? -
When the water runs over the levee,
To whom does the river belong?

It's the government's river in summer
When the stage of the water is low,
But in spring when it gets on a hummer
And starts o'er the levee to flow;
When the river gets suddenly dippy
The state must dig down in its till
And push back the old Mississippi
Away from the farm and the mill.

I know very little of lawing,
I've made little study of courts,
I've done little geeing and hawing
Through verdicts, opinions, reports;
Why need there be anything more said
When the river starts levees to climb?
If the government owns the aforesaid
It must own it all of the time.

If the bull you are leading should bellow
And jump over somebody's fence,
There isn't much doubt you're the fellow
Expected to bear the expense;
If it follows a Sunday school teacher
And chases the maid up a tree,
You're the owner the same of the creature
Undoubtedly all will agree.

If it's your Mississippi in dry time,
It's yours, Uncle Sam, when it's wet;
If it's your Mississippi in fly time,
In flood time it's your river yet.
There's no other way you can make it,
And so, when I give the alarm,
Come and get your darned river and take it
Away from my timber and farm!

--Author Unknown.

COVER DESIGN DRAWN BY

HARRY L. ROSSOLL,

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING.

